

## Have You Cast Your Vote for Your Conductor?

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## RAGGED REMNANT OF HUERTA ARMY IS NEARING MAREK

## Refugees Almost Famished From Three Days' Fast

WILL BE INTERNED  
AT FORT RUSSELL

More Than 3,000 Mexican Federal Soldiers, With 1,067 Women and About 300 Children and Infants, in Custody of United States as Pris-

Marfa, Tex., January 18.—Foot-sore  
ragged, almost famished from their  
three days' march on foot of sixty-  
seven miles over a wind-swept moun-  
tain road, the 3,300 Mexican Federal  
soldiers routed from Ojinaga, Mexico,  
but the rebels, with 1,697 women and  
about 300 children and infants, arrived  
to-day within a few miles of Marfa.  
They are to be transported by train to  
Fort Bliss, at El Paso.

The ragged remnant of the Huerta army, which sought asylum in this country, rather than face possible extermination by the rebels, will be formally interned at Fort Bliss, at the orders of the government. They will be held there indefinitely on footings of prisoners of war.

None of those in the unique caravan was more visibly affected on coming within sight of Marfa than General Salvador Mercado, Huerta's former military chief, who ordered the evacuation of Ojinaga in face of the rebel fire. General Mercado was confessedly

humiliated, not only at defeat, and the necessity for flight, but because of the report that he would be court-martialed should he return to his native country.

**Six Generals in Party.**

Besides General Mercado, and mingling with the United States calvarymen who acted as guards, were the Federal Generals Castro, Aduana, Landa, Orpina and Romero, all shorn of their swords, but some still retaining their uniforms.

The picturesque march abounded with

The picturesque march abounded with incident. The birth of a child, the death of several wounded soldiers, the search for water in the desert, the constant struggling away from the line of march and the rounding up again of scores of the refugees, were some of the difficulties with which the United States cavalarmen had to contend.

The Mexicans outnumbered the escorting American soldiers ten to one. Viewed from a hill top, the oncoming army as it zigzagged through the mountain passes and reached backward into the dusty distance ten miles away, was a picture of exhaustion, although the prospect of soon reaching their destination seemed to revive courage. Since they were routed from Ojinaga,

The Mexican soldiers have had only scant food supplies. Their march to Marfa was made possible by the establishment of three camps provided en route. But these camps were supplied with limited rations, because all foodstuffs and water had to be carried by wagons. Many were poorly clad and without blankets, and their

**Women Are Best Marchers.**  
Of all the marchers, the Mexican women are the best. There were instances of women who yielded their places on horseback or burros to men.  
All semblance of the uniform rank of an army disappeared during the march. It was a curious mingling of people and animals, while in places the women, with their red dresses and

shawls, gave a touch of brilliant color to the scene. Wherever there was space in the line or between a horse's legs, there was almost sure to be a mongrel dog. A rooster, saved from the wreck of Ojinaga, crowed from the back of a burro, to which he was carefully attached with a leather string. Children perched on the top of burros that were almost

that were almost covered with their burdens of domestic property, laughed and beat the animals with sticks. Now and then, some on staggered to the roadside and sat down, to be picked up by the relief wagons following the main body of refugees.

Wide-eyed babies looked from the arms of mothers on the moving scene. Women, children and men, from the

And so, soldiers and civilians, who had been through the battles, and who had endured exposure, hunger and misery, and who had turned their backs on their own country, to-night looked forward hopefully to life in a new and strange land.

**To Be Sheltered in Tents.**  
El Paso, Tex., January 18.—Rations for Mexican soldiers and refugees who will be interned here were ordered by Brigadier-General Bliss to-day. Soldiers, generals and other officers of the defeated Huerta army are to be sheltered in 1,200 tents spread out on the reservation of Fort Bliss.  
The monthly food supplies required for the refugees will be 33,000 pounds

of beef, 20,000 pounds of beans, 135,000  
loaves of bread and 5,000 pounds of  
coffee.

The refugee camp will be inclosed in  
eleven miles of barbed wire fence  
within which the Mexicans will be  
guarded on the footing of prisoners of  
war. United States Infantry will pat-  
rol the fence day and night.

An accounting of the cost of the  
feeding, sheltering and clothing the  
refugees will be submitted to the U.

**Protest Against Detention.**  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
El Paso, Tex., January 18.—A protest against the detention of Generals Mercaderes, Salazar and Rojas and other Mexican Federal officers at the Fort Bliss military reservation was today

The protest declares that the presence of these men in this locality is a menace to the safety of the Constitutionalists' position at Juarez. It is suggested that the prisoners be moved to some interior point, where there will be less danger of their spying on the

rebels or of being liberated by sympathizers.